

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XXXI. No. 15

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—SOLON SINGLES.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW THEATRE, No. 72  
AND 73 BROADWAY.—THE LAST OF LEONS.

WOODS' THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas  
Hotel.—THE BALLOON WEDDING.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—The Old School,  
at MINISTERS, HALL, Broadway, at the Fifth  
Avenue Opera House, No. 2 and West Twenty-fourth St.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 53 Broadway, opposite  
Metropolitan Hotel.—MINSTREL SINGING, DANCING, &c.

TONY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE, 21 Broadway.—SING-  
ING, DANCING, &c.—STREET SINGERS, &c.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic's Hall, 42 Broad-  
way.—DAN BRYANT'S NEW THEATRE.—NAGRO COMICAL  
THEATRE.—DANCING, &c.—LAUGHING, &c.

MOORE'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—THEATROFIC MIN-  
STRELS.—DANCING, &c.—LAUGHING, &c.

NEW THEATRE OF ANATOMY, 53 Broadway.—  
Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

DODWORTH HALL, 22 Broadway.—MR. HENRY C.  
WILLIAMS' LECTURES.

GRAND STREET THEATRE, corner of Grand and  
Crosby Streets.—DRAAMA, COMEDY AND PASTORALS.

New York, Monday, January 15, 1866.

THE NEWS.

THE WEATHER.

Almost before we had time to recover from the shock  
of nerves and to thaw out from the congelment pro-  
duced by the cold snap of a week ago another marked  
change and another visitation of semi-polar tempera-  
ture are upon us. The mild spell of the preceding three  
days was yesterday brought to a termination, the ther-  
mometer commencing to fall slightly early in the morn-  
ing, and gradually continuing its downward course, with  
but little upward inclination, throughout the day,  
till at seven o'clock in the evening the mercury stood  
at only twenty degrees above zero. This, though  
some fifteen degrees higher than the point at  
which it stood at the same hour on the  
preceding Sunday evening, was a figure sufficiently low  
for the comfort of most people. The sensitive fluid kept  
on descending during the night, and at midnight it marked  
nine degrees above zero, and at two o'clock this morning  
four degrees. Through the day and night, however,  
the sky was cloudless, and the air being pure, fresh and  
crisp, the weather was just such as the lovers of outdoor  
exercise might wish and enjoy. The telegraph informs  
us of the same weather change in other parts of the  
country. The following table gives the standing and  
variations of the thermometer at the Herald office during  
last night and down to two o'clock this morning, com-  
pared with its indications on Sunday night, the 7th  
inst.:

LAST NIGHT.		SUNDAY NIGHT, JAN. 7.	
<i>Above Zero.</i>		<i>Above Zero.</i>	
	<i>Degs.</i>		<i>Degs.</i>
8 P. M.	15	8 P. M.	4
9 P. M.	12	9 P. M.	2
10 P. M.	10	10 P. M.	Zero.
11 P. M.	8		<i>Below Zero.</i>
12 Midnight	6	11 P. M.	-2
1 A. M.	4	12 Midnight	-4
2 A. M.	2	1 A. M.	-6
		2 A. M.	-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

The statement recently made in a Mobile paper, that  
all the national troops were to be immediately withdrawn  
from Georgia and Alabama, appears to have been un-  
officially unauthorized. General Grant, in response to ap-  
plications for their withdrawal, says that he would not  
recommend such a step until there is ample security for  
the protection of all classes in the States liable to re-  
bellion, and that he doubts the propriety of putting arms  
into the hands of the militia of those States while a  
national force is retained there.

During the war the blockade runners of Charleston, S.  
C., organized regular stock companies for the transaction  
of a wholesale contraband business, many of which were  
very successful, and the stock ran high. The officers of  
these companies, becoming emboldened by the leniency  
with which they have been treated by the national gov-  
ernment, recently published notices to the stockholders  
at dividends declared and payable. The United States  
Treasury agents at once seized upon the officers of the  
companies, their books and assets, and, as appears by  
our Charleston correspondence, are energetically watch-  
ing Uncle Sam's interest in the matter. Later dates  
from the same place state that the case has been sent to  
Washington for adjudication.

Our Savannah correspondent is unusually interesting.  
The negroes of that vicinity were very quiet and orderly  
during the late holidays, when riotous conduct on their  
part was feared and predicted by many, especially the  
copperhead editors of the North, and they proved them-  
selves as law-abiding and orderly as any similarly situ-  
ated and educated laboring class known in history. Our  
correspondent gives some highly interesting particulars  
regarding the *express* in the Lamar cotton swindle at Sa-  
vannah, which will be found highly entertaining in con-  
nection with the similar exposures at Charleston, de-  
tails of which we also give this morning.

The telegraph announces that the Adjutant General  
of Mississippi has revoked his order for disarming the  
negroes of that State.

A letter from General Sherman is published in the Alex-  
andria (La.) Democrat, in which, after contradicting the  
impression that he was indebted to Bragg or Beauregard  
for his position at the head of the Louisiana Military  
Institute, before the war, and that when he resigned it  
and started North he promised not to fight against the  
South, he says: "I with the South well; and, if I  
have been a scoundrel, then how much better that I was  
than Ben Butler or some other of that sort."

President Juarez, of Mexico, was still undisturbed  
by the imperialists and in the performance of his official  
duties at Chihuahua, his capital, as late as the 8th of  
December last, official intelligence to this effect having  
been received in Washington, though it was thought possi-  
ble he might again temporarily leave, as a force of Maxi-  
millian's troops was on its way thither. In a letter to a  
friend he says that his course  
in continuing, under the present disorganized  
condition of affairs, to exercise the functions of office  
beyond the limits of his constitutional term has been  
approved by the military officers and leading citizens of  
all the States from which he had yet been able to hear.  
An imperial force of three thousand men was reported to  
be advancing on Acapulco from Mexico city on the  
8th inst.

It is reported by the last steamer from Aspinwall that  
Admiral Pareja, commander-in-chief of the Spanish fleet  
in the Pacific, is dead. If dead, the capture of one of his  
squadrons by the Chileans killed him; but this is prob-  
ably no truth in the report.

The steamer *City of Baltimore*, Captain McGuigan,  
from Liverpool on the 29th and Queenstown on the 29th  
of December, arrived here yesterday. Her European  
news has been anticipated.

A large mass of important as well as interesting in-  
formation, on subjects political, social, commercial and  
general, is laid before our readers in the letters from the  
Herald Paris correspondents and the extracts from  
French journals which, under the heading of "France,"  
we publish this morning. The leading features are, of  
course, the Mexican empire and the attitude and de-  
signs of this country towards it, these matters just now nec-  
essarily absorbing the most earnest attention of the French  
government, press and people; and in this connection  
the late Message of President Johnson appears to have  
opened the eyes of Frenchmen to a sense of his abilities  
as a statesman as well as to the power and grandeur  
of the nation for which he speaks and of which he stands  
forth as the central and representative figure. It ap-  
pears to be pretty well understood in well informed  
Parisian circles that, whether from deference for or fear  
of the United States, or from a sense of his own interests  
and a desire to give up the bad bargain, Louis Napoleon  
has decided on the withdrawal of his troops from Mexico  
so soon as he can effect it in a graceful manner. The  
extracts which we reproduce from the journals of France  
exhibit the intensity of feeling engendered on the Mexi-  
can question among the supporters of the government  
there by the emboldened position in which Napoleon and  
Maximilian had themselves at present placed in the land  
of the Aztecs, and the anxiety and urgency with which  
every indication of the future course of this country in  
reference to the matter is watched for. One of the  
leading elements in the case of the Emperor Yux-

hide a precedent for Maximilian's assumption, and  
another takes exception to the Herald's statement con-  
cerning a prospective attack of the opposition in the  
Corps Legislatif on the continued French occupation of  
Mexico.

Attention is also made in our Paris letters to a strong  
desire on the part of the French government and people  
for the inauguration of measures which shall restore  
their trade with this country to at least its former exten-  
sive proportions, from which it greatly fell off during the  
war, and our correspondents think that now is the time  
for President Johnson to use his great popularity in  
France to contract a new commercial treaty more favor-  
able to us than any we have yet had with that country.  
General Schofield was still in Paris at the beginning of  
this month, and was receiving marked attentions from  
his brother soldiers of the French army. Dr. Evans, the  
American dentist in Europe, has a project for the estab-  
lishment of an American sanitary museum in the French  
Universal Exhibition, and enable him to perfect it he is  
desirous of gathering models and specimens of all the  
apparatuses of the Union hospitals during the rebel-  
lion, the enormous taxation of the citizens of New  
York has attracted the attention of the French econo-  
mists, who say it exceeds anything of the kind anywhere  
else on the globe.

The recent marriage in Paris, heretofore announced,  
of the Princess Anna Murat to the Duc de Mouchy is an  
event calculated to call up reminiscences of the time of  
the first French empire, when the grandfather of the  
bride, starting in life as the son of an innkeeper, became  
the most magnificent cavalry officer of Europe and a  
king. A sketch which we publish traces the strange,  
eventful and romantic history of the Murats, in Europe  
and the United States, through their various vicissitudes  
of fortune.

To the lady readers of the Herald the report of the  
Paris fashions for January will prove not the least in-  
teresting portion of the French intelligence which appears  
in our columns to-day.

The overthrow of the La Marmora ministry in Italy  
has already been recorded. Our Florence correspond-  
ence, published in this morning's Herald, furnishes us  
with a graphic narrative of the scene preceding their  
defeat and the causes which led to it. Debt, an irre-  
pressible, overpowering debt, is the lion in the path of  
the Italian ministry, and various measures of a most  
sweeping character, including the confiscation of all  
Church property in Italy, have been suggested as reme-  
dies for the evil. Still more interesting to Americans  
will be the description of what American artists are  
doing in Florence. Our correspondent visited the studios  
of Hiram Powers, Longworth Powers, W. T. Hart,  
Thomas Ball, A. Jackson, Colonel Henry and L. C.  
Monterey, Jr., and found in all of them works of a most  
important character in progress, including a masterly  
design for a Lincoln monument, by Meade. The Tun-  
isian Embassy who lately visited this country were at  
Leghorn in the latter part of last month. General  
Haslam made a speech there, in which he said he desired  
to return his thanks through the medium of the New  
York Herald for the hospitality they had experienced in  
this country, which entirely eclipsed anything they  
had been led to expect, and he added that he should  
always bear the President and people of the United  
States in grateful remembrance. Probably the hospi-  
tality extended to the Tunisian envoys in this country  
was the more forcibly impressed on General Haslam's  
memory by the fact that by the Italian Custom House  
authorities he and his companions had just previously  
been treated with gross disrespect.

The encouraging fact is noticed in our Albany cor-  
respondence that our lawmakers there of the predomi-  
nant party have given it to be understood that they  
intend to establish the claims of the present Legislature  
to a purer record than that of any which has preceded it  
for some years. So far the members have confined  
themselves to their official capacity principally to State  
matters, without debasing much in national affairs,  
though it is expected that the Legislature will have a  
concern in some subjects of the latter kind.

The bar of freedom, Captain Burke, from Fayal, arrived  
at Boston yesterday morning, having on board two hun-  
dred and seventy-three of the passengers and thirty-three  
of the crew of the British ship *Gratitude*, which vessel  
was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition on the 1st  
inst., in latitude 41 30, longitude 53. After being trans-  
ferred from the sinking ship to the bark *Frederica*, all  
hands had short rations issued to them, consisting of  
two biscuits and a half pint of water once every twenty-  
four hours, and in this manner they lived for eleven days,  
when their sufferings in that line were ended by their  
fortunate arrival in Boston.

The police early yesterday morning made a sudden en-  
trance into a gambling establishment at No. 685 Broad-  
way, of which John R. Lyng is alleged to be the prop-  
rietor, and arrested a number of persons found playing  
faro and seized their gaming implements. The prisoners  
were arraigned before Justice Dodge and released on bail.

A concerted movement the police on Saturday night  
arrested between thirty and forty of the female street  
walkers of the Fifthteenth precinct, who were yesterday  
arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court and sent to  
Barrington's Island.

The carnival season was inaugurated in this city last  
night in good earnest and with great zest by the Ger-  
mans, who had proceedings of a lively and entertaining  
character at the headquarters of their musical and other  
associations. The carnival season continues until Lent.

Mrs. Rebecca Doyle Pinckney, supposed to be the  
last of the celebrated South Carolina Pinckneys, died on  
Christmas Day, aged nearly ninety years. A sketch of  
the deceased and of her eminent family is given in this  
morning's Herald.

NEURO SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF CO-  
LUMBIA.—THE WAY TO SETTLE IT.—Congress  
has "exclusive power of legislation" over the  
District of Columbia "in all cases whatsoever." The  
bill, therefore, now pending in the Senate,  
providing for the right of suffrage to the Dis-  
trict blacks, is within this power; but, if passed,  
it will settle the matter only for the Dis-  
trict, when this power over the District may be  
exercised to settle the question over the whole  
country. For instance, let Congress provide  
for a special District election at an early day,  
under the existing local laws. At this election  
let a number of black men, qualified under the  
laws applying to the whites, come up to the  
polls and claim their right to vote under the  
federal constitution as it now stands. They will  
be rejected. Let them appeal next to the Su-  
preme Court of the United States. Thus an  
authoritative decision will be obtained upon  
the subject which may save the two houses  
from many months of useless legislation, and  
agitation and delay, otherwise threatened in  
this work of Southern restoration. In this way,  
within the limit of a few weeks, such a de-  
cision; and for the enlightenment of Congress  
and the States, and all parties concerned, such  
a decision on this constitutional amendment  
concerning slavery is imperatively called for.  
So comprehensive is the change made in the  
old order of things in reference to the new  
status of the black race that nothing can  
reach it but an interpretation from the Su-  
preme Court; but this, we believe, will settle  
the whole business.

Southern Reconstruction.—Mr. Ray-  
mond's Resolution.—The Constitutional  
Amendment.

The House of Representatives, on motion  
of Mr. Raymond, adopted the other day a resolu-  
tion calling upon the President for "copies of  
all messages, proclamations and other docu-  
ments issued by the provisional governors of  
any States" lately in rebellion; and for copies  
of "all acts, ordinances, resolutions and pro-  
ceedings of conventions or legislatures in such  
States" under their provisional governors, and  
for all returns of elections and qualifications of  
voters, together with "all such other informa-  
tion in his possession concerning the public  
action of said States tending to throw light  
upon their political condition," &c.; and on the  
same day the Senate adopted a resolution giv-  
ing the joint committee on reconstruction the  
power to send for persons and papers. In ad-  
dition to these movements for information it is  
reported that said joint committee contemplate  
sending down South a sub-committee for the  
purpose of a closer inspection of the doings,  
sentiments, inclinations and purposes of the  
people of the late rebellious States in reference  
to the work of restoration.

It thus appears that in view of further legisla-  
tion on the subject the two houses are anx-  
ious to secure all the facts and all the knowl-  
edge to be obtained from the President, and  
directly from the Southern people themselves.  
Against such proceedings there can be no  
reasonable objection, provided always that  
they contemplate the great object of expediting  
the restoration of the excluded States to Con-  
gress. This, we have no doubt, was the object  
of Mr. Raymond in offering his resolution; for  
upon several other resolutions of late he has  
shown that the interests of the country, in his  
estimation, are paramount, and that upon this  
standard there is a limit to the claims of his  
party. It was the misfortune, perhaps, of Mr.  
Raymond, a new member, in the organization  
of Congress to fall into the radical programme  
of that experienced and cunning old cam-  
paigner, Thaddeus Stevens. The merit, how-  
ever, of the New Yorker is none the less in  
promptly cutting loose from the wily Pennsylvan-  
ian on discovering his false position. It is  
only the true statesman who will risk his  
standing as a partisan in bravely abandoning  
to-day, on finding it to be really untenable,  
upon patriotic grounds, the position which he  
held yesterday on any great public question.  
Mr. Raymond has done this, and has so far es-  
tablished himself already as a supporter of the  
administration that we infer that this afore-  
mentioned resolution is in exact accordance with  
the wishes of the President. In other words,  
the President's desire is that Congress may be pos-  
sessed of the facts of all that he has done, of  
all that his agents and the Southern people  
have done, and of all that he knows of the  
work and progress of Southern reconstruction,  
and Mr. Raymond is the medium for this vin-  
dication of the Executive before Congress.

The object of the House majority, however,  
is unquestionably to secure and general in-  
formation in view of further restor-  
ation legislation. Constitutional amend-  
ments securing negro suffrage or negro exclu-  
sion from Congressional representation, for  
securing the recognition of the national debt  
and the repudiation of rebel State debts, &c.,  
and Congressional laws exacting the civil rights  
of the blacks and certain tests of loyalty as  
conditions precedent to Southern restoration  
are contemplated. By these and various other  
devices there is a considerable faction in both  
houses laboring to prolong indefinitely the ex-  
clusion of the late rebel States from the national  
councils and their balance of power from our  
national political elections. To defeat such  
designs as these the President's vindication  
suggested in Mr. Raymond's resolution will not  
suffice, though desirable, in order to place him  
right upon the record.

What, then, is the true course of the republi-  
can conservatives in Congress necessary and  
sufficient to secure the early and complete  
success of President Johnson's policy of restor-  
ation? It is the course which we recently  
indicated in our exposition of the comprehen-  
sive sweep of the great constitutional amend-  
ment abolishing slavery. They have only to take  
the ground that this amendment, in abolishing  
with slavery all the constitutional distinctions  
previously existing in regard to whites and  
blacks, places them, all over the country, upon  
a footing of constitutional equality; for in pro-  
claiming this fact they settle the whole busi-  
ness. The civil and political disabilities im-  
posed upon the blacks heretofore by the several  
States all depended upon the recognition and  
protection given by the constitution to African  
slavery as a State institution. Abolished in  
the supreme law of the land by the action of  
the States, all the distinctions of color depend-  
ing upon this institution go down with it.

Here are the specifications: In the first arti-  
cle of the constitution we have the first recog-  
nition of slavery in the provision that the enu-  
meration of the people for Congressional rep-  
resentation shall comprehend "the whole num-  
ber of free persons, including those bound to  
service for a term of years, and excluding In-  
dians not taxed, three-fifths of all other per-  
sons," meaning African slaves. They are now  
among the "free persons" above specified; for  
neither the word white nor the word black is to  
be found in the constitution. Section 9, article  
1, recognizes the African slave trade in for-  
bidding the prohibition, prior to the year 1808,  
of "the migration or importation of such per-  
sons as any of the States now existing (1789)  
shall think proper to admit;" but this has long  
been a dead letter, and the African slave trade  
piracy. Section 2, article 4, provides that  
persons "held to service or labor in one State  
and escaping into another" (fugitive slaves)  
"shall be delivered up on claim of the party  
to whom such service or labor may be due." This  
can now apply only to apprentices.

These are the constitutional recognitions of  
African slavery, from which have been per-  
petuated all the disabilities, civil and polit-  
ical, imposed upon the blacks of this country  
by the several States. The abolition of slavery  
carries with it all its accessories. No distinc-  
tions of color are known to the consti-  
tution. As it now stands, "all other  
persons" are among the "free persons," or  
"people of the United States," whose  
reserved rights are above all others.  
Slavery gone, all distinctions of race in the  
States go with it, and Congress has the "power  
to enforce this amendment by appropriate  
legislation." We respectfully call upon the  
President for an authoritative exposition of  
this amendment; for we believe that it consti-  
tutionally settles all the supposed existing dif-  
ferences to Southern restoration touching the  
civil and political rights of the black race.

American Art at Home and Abroad.

In the letters from Florence which we pub-  
lish in our paper of to-day will be found much  
interesting gossip relating to the achievements  
of American sculptors in the new capital of  
Italy. With the exception of Hiram Powers  
and one or two others of world-wide celebrity,  
the common impression prevailing among us is  
that most of our sculptors who visit Italy  
continue while there in a state of pupillage,  
and accomplish but little in the way of reputa-  
tion or pecuniary reward. A perusal of the  
letters of our correspondent will dispel this  
error. It will be seen from them that in the  
arts as in everything else our countrymen in  
Europe are pushing their way into the fore-  
most rank of European competition, and that  
in sculpture in particular they are winning the  
highest rewards that genius can secure.

Besides Powers, now one of if not the great-  
est of living sculptors, there are in Florence a  
number of Americans in the same branch of  
art whose merits have become so conspicuous  
as to insure for them a large share of the orders  
which flow to that city and Rome from all  
parts of Europe. Prominent among these is  
Mr. W. J. Hart, the sculptor of General Jack-  
son, Clay and Chief Justice Marshall, and who  
is now engaged on an ideal group, the central  
figure of which is pronounced almost equal in  
beauty to the celebrated Venus of Milo; Mr.  
Thomas Ball, of Boston, who has just com-  
pleted a magnificent head of Edward Everett  
for a colossal statue of the deceased orator and  
statesman, taken from a life model executed  
several years ago, as also a marble bust of the  
historian Prescott, which is said to be equally  
fine; Mr. J. A. Jackson, the sculptor of the well  
known statue of the "Culprit Fay," and who  
is at present engaged in reproducing in marble  
his masterly work of "Eve and Abel," the  
model of which attracted so much attention  
from European connoisseurs; Colonel Henry,  
of Kentucky, a young sculptor, who distin-  
guished himself by his gallantry in the federal  
service during the rebellion, and whose bust  
of Mr. Lincoln and an ideal work, "A Libby  
Prisoner Listening to Kilpatrick's Guns," have  
elicited general admiration; and lastly,  
Mr. L. C. Meade, of Vermont, who is also oc-  
cupied on several striking subjects illustrative  
of the war. These gentlemen are described as  
occupying fine studios in old palaces, as being  
overrun with orders, and as giving employ-  
ment to a great number of hands.

We could wish that the taste for and patron-  
age of sculpture at home kept pace with the  
progress of American sculptors abroad. Their  
slow growth is to be accounted for in a great  
measure by the absence of public collections  
of our public with pure models. This is a  
matter in which we think the National Acad-  
emy of Design has not exhibited the earnestness  
and enterprise that were to be expected from  
it. It has taken no steps, at least none that  
deserve consideration, in this direction. And  
yet, without such a collection, its claims as an  
Academy are simply humbug. It will be  
pleaded in excuse that until lately the statu-  
ary condition has been a very precarious and  
uncertain one, and that it had no funds to  
allocate to such a purpose. We could point  
out where, under these circumstances, some  
golden opportunities have been lost; but we  
will content ourselves with expressing the hope  
that now that the society has got into its new  
building, and that it has large surplus funds to  
dispose of in the shape of legacies, it will  
devote immediate attention to the subject. Its  
managers must remember that, ready as are  
our wealthy citizens to aid them, it will chill  
their sympathies and alienate their confidence  
unless they show themselves as ready to do  
something towards the promotion of the true  
interests of their profession. In art we must  
show ourselves as intelligent and progressive  
as we have proved ourselves in mechanics,  
agriculture, the exact sciences, and in war. In  
short, our National Academy of Design must not  
become, like the Royal Academy of England,  
a refuge for old fogyism. If it does not keep  
moving with the national intelligence and  
spirit it will speedily find itself shoved among  
the useless lumber of the past.

THE PROMISING OF THAT LITTLE BILL.—The  
House bill to facilitate commercial, postal and  
military communications between the States has  
been sent back from the Senate, with a neat little  
amendment providing that the act shall not af-  
fect any stipulation between the government and  
any railway company securing government trans-  
portation free of charge. As the bill  
passed the House it repealed these stipulations,  
and thus, for example, the Illinois Central Rail-  
road, after having received over three million  
dollars worth of public lands in consideration  
of transporting government freight and passen-  
gers free of charge, would have been author-  
ized to charge the government as in other cases.  
So it was that "Illinois Central" began to run  
up in Wall street; but now it will be apt to  
run down again to its proper margin. Mr.  
Washburne, of Illinois, with the disclosure of  
the effect of this over-hasty bit of House legis-  
lation, was a very much astonished as injured  
innocent; but the modesty of Mr. Washburne  
is simply amusing. He is too old a soldier in  
Congress to be the ignoramus he would make  
himself appear. As the bill stands it simply  
reduces such railway monopolies to that  
general competition which is the life of trade;  
and in this shape we call upon Mr. Washburne  
to see to it that the final passage of the bill is  
no longer delayed in the House.

ANOTHER RAY OF LIGHT ON THE MEXI-  
CAN QUESTION.—When the French Emperor took  
the first step in the present Mexican imbroglio it  
will be remembered that he induced England  
and Spain to unite with him, and that the cause  
of quarrel was then alleged to be certain  
claims for debts due and insults offered  
by Mexico to France and the other Powers.  
Finding that Napoleon was likely to go  
farther than this idea would imply, Eng-  
land and Spain backed out, and Napoleon  
entered upon the expedition alone. Then  
came his famous letter to General Forey, em-  
bracing the scheme of the elevation of the  
Latin race, to the detriment, if not the absolute  
extinction, of Anglo-Saxon influence on this  
continent. This seemed to have nothing to do  
with the claims against Mexico originally  
urged, and showed the sagacity of Spain and  
England in withdrawing. The installation of  
Maximilian followed, with all the complica-  
tions that have attended it. We now observe  
that Napoleon suddenly endeavors to fall back  
upon the original idea that it is simply repa-  
ration and certain debts due that France requires  
from Mexico; and as she could not obtain them  
from the existing republican government she

had to create another government by "univer-  
sal suffrage"—that is, the pseudo government  
of Maximilian—by which her claims would be  
satisfied.

This is the new and thoroughly Napoleonic  
interpretation of the Mexican question, which  
we find embraced in the following from the  
*Moniteur*:—  
When the French government presented itself in this  
country its object was solely and wholly to enforce  
the United States themselves had previously done,  
a whole series of claims which had been treated  
with insolent disregard. Circumstances which it  
was not in the power of Napoleon III. to prevent  
obliged him to declare war against the government  
which then held power in Mexico. That govern-  
ment fell; another has succeeded it, springing  
from universal suffrage. France was naturally obliged to de-  
fend against insurrectional attacks the administration  
which alone could secure the reputation of her just griev-  
ances. The French Cabinet has shown by all its acts, as  
by all its declarations, what were the objects it pursued.  
It has no aims at conquest, and it has taken nothing, ac-  
cepted nothing; it desires to retain nothing of the vast  
extent of country occupied by its troops. An occupation,  
as it is now understood in the United States, is purely a  
temporary one, and will cease with the causes which  
created it.

Taking it for granted, then, that France only  
requires to be repaid what she claims from  
Mexico, suppose our government should guar-  
antee to satisfy her, the causes which created  
the establishment of Maximilian's so-called  
empire would be removed, according to this  
statement of the *Moniteur*, and France and  
Maximilian would be bound to retire from  
Mexico.

End of the Fenian Quarrel in America.—  
The Fenian Scare in England.

The Fenian quarrel appears to have been  
brought to an end—a fact for which we have  
no doubt, the public will not feel ungrateful,  
as the internal dissensions of the Brotherhood  
have for several weeks past been almost a  
public nuisance. As a portion of the news of  
the day the wrangle necessarily obtained a  
place in the columns of the newspapers. So  
far as the object of the organization in re-  
leasing Ireland from the rule of a government  
which the majority of the Irish people regard  
as hostile and inimical to their interests was  
concerned, we assume that the Fenians are  
all right, and there can be no possible ob-  
jection to the Irish race, either in their own  
country or anywhere else, adopting all avail-  
able measures to free their country. With the  
causes of the quarrel between the factions,  
which originated in the American portion of  
the organization, we have nothing to do. That  
those factions have been able to fight their  
own battle they have demonstrated by the  
free use of crime and intimidation and re-  
rimination, personal abuse, wholesale charges  
of perjury, corruption, and so forth. The new-  
fledged Senate, on the one side, and the origi-  
nal organization, under the direction of  
O'Mahony, on the other, entered the lists for a  
free fight, and it appears from the result that  
Fenianism as it existed before the strife began  
has come out triumphant. Five hundred "cir-  
cles" out of a total of six hundred in Congress  
assembled, have declared in favor of the O'Ma-  
hony policy, have expelled such of the rebel-  
lious Fenians as persisted in their recalcitancy,  
and have reduced the society to its normal con-  
dition of government under a Head Centre and  
Directory, abolishing the pseudo innovation of  
a Senate, Congress and President of an Irish  
republic with its seat of pseudo government,  
not in Ireland, but in New York.

The Fenians have evidently carried their  
point so far. The mysterious chief of the Irish  
republic in Ireland (Stephen), who managed  
to escape by some mysterious means from the  
walls of a British dungeon, was expected to pro-  
nounce the fiat which was to decide the quarrel  
on this side of the Atlantic between the Fenian  
factions—both sides agreeing to submit to his  
decree—and it appears from his pronuncia-  
mento, published in our columns on Saturday,  
that he has done so by sustaining O'Mahony as  
an honest and valuable chief, and denouncing  
as "wretches," traitors, &c., the leaders of  
the Senatorial revolt, one of whom he design-  
ates as a "shallow knave," and orders  
to be "branded without pity." It is to be  
hoped that this will relieve the public from any  
further intrusion of Fenian grievances. Let  
the Fenians now go to work and accomplish  
something practical. Let them transfer their  
battles from the newspapers to the field—  
whether in Canada or Ireland, as best suits  
their plans. We have had enough of their  
squabbles. Instead of abusing each other let  
them each select a "Saxon soldier" and knock  
him on the head, if they mean business. By  
the late news from Ireland we judge that there  
is plenty of opportunity to do this, for it ap-  
pears that the English government, which a  
short time ago, through its newspaper organs,  
meered at the drilling of a few Fenians in the  
remote districts of Ireland, as the only formi-  
dable thing to contend with, has recently ex-  
perienced a terrible scare on the rumor of a  
general rising about Christmas. Dublin was  
strongly fortified on that occasion. Regiments  
composed of Irish soldiers were sent off from  
their garrisons, where they were supposed to  
have been corrupted, and English regiments  
were hurriedly thrown across the channel from  
Liverpool and Holyhead. The coast guards  
were doubled and the whole military and naval  
force in the island was put in preparation to  
reel the first insurrectionary movement of the  
Fenians, which, however, did not take place.

This condition of affairs presents a remark-  
able contrast to the indifference assumed by the  
government a few months ago, and shows that  
there must be some cause of alarm in Ireland.  
The quarrels of the American Fenians having  
been now apparently permanently settled, it  
may be presumed that they will develop them-  
selves as a fighting body in some more respect-  
able fashion than they have been doing for some  
time past. At all events, we trust that they  
will carry out their projects in future, whatever  
they may be, with some practical purpose.

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY AGAIN.—The following  
communication relative to the war between  
Spain and Chile appears in an English news-  
paper:—  
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28, 1865.  
Sir.—We have been offered to-day a charter for a cargo  
of coal for the Spanish government, to be delivered to  
their ships-of-war on the Chilean coast.

Can you inform us if this is English neutrality, and  
how it is that the British government have not issued a  
proclamation warning British ships from sailing to  
either belligerent? We are, sir, your obedient servants,  
BRITISH SHIPWOMEN.

We remember with what hot haste the British  
government recognized belligerent rights in the  
Southern confederacy at the first sound of war  
in America; and how quickly the Queen's  
proclamation warning her subjects not to in-  
terfere was issued. It appears that England  
is not so squeamish in the case of Spain and  
Chile.

JERRY DAVIS.—Considerable excitement has  
been created at Fort Monroe and throughout  
the States in reference to a suspected plot for the rescue  
of Jeff. Davis from prison. We dare say that

but few persons would feel very sorry if he  
should be mysteriously spirited away to Naman  
and the hospitalities of his old blockade run-  
ners, or to the new rebel settlement of Carlotta,  
in Mexico. Meantime, however, the question  
recurs, why all this delay on the part of Con-  
gress in providing some method for the trial of  
Davis? The Chief Justice declines to act  
without authority from Congress, and the Presi-  
dent desires a trial in which the crime of trea-  
son will be distinctly defined. The prisoner  
should be either tried or discharged. The re-  
sponsibility is with Congress.

MEXICO

Latest Official News from Presi-  
dent Juarez.

He is Still Quietly Occupying  
Chihuahua.

CONTRADICTION OF THE SAN ANTONIO CANARD

Another French Expedition Against  
Chihuahua.

A Strong Imperial Force Marching  
Towards Acapulco.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1866.